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International drug control

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 27 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Declaration adopted at the end of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan ("Paris 2 – Moscow 1"), which took place in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 96 of the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session and as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. **Churkin**

* A/61/150.

06-45170 (E) 030806 030806

Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan ("Paris 2 – Moscow 1")

Moscow, 26-28 June 2006

Moscow Declaration

The Ministerial Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe was held in Paris three years ago. It was organized at the initiative of France, with the active participation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and is now referred to as the "Paris 1" Conference.

The 2003 Conference gave a strong political impetus to the Paris Pact process, which has served as the basis for a number of important activities and decisive practical measures aimed at mobilizing the efforts of the international community to suppress illicit drug trafficking through Central and South-West Asia.

The progress achieved to date through that process demonstrates convincingly that the path we have chosen is the right one. However, the time has come to review the implementation of the decisions taken at the Paris 1 Conference, to draw initial conclusions and to set targets for our continued joint work, which is aimed at achieving practical results.

At the initiative of the Russian Federation, in furtherance of the Paris Pact process, the ministers for foreign affairs and heads of delegation of 55 States seriously affected by the problem of the use of and illicit trafficking in opium and heroin produced in Afghanistan, together with 23 international organizations, attended the second conference on this issue in Moscow from 26 to 28 June. Given the global nature of the threat of the spread of drugs from Afghanistan, the Moscow Conference was entitled "Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan". It was organized by the Government of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with UNODC. It focused in particular on issues relating to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotics and precursors, and the smuggling of those substances into and out of Afghanistan through neighbouring regions to their countries of destination, and also on measures to strengthen international and regional cooperation further within the framework of the Paris Pact process, addressing, inter alia, health and social issues, such as drug abuse and treatment, including treatment of persons infected with HIV/AIDS as a result of intravenous drug use.

The Conference stressed in particular that the spread of the use of and trafficking in illicit drugs and the risk of the drug trade becoming fused with terrorist and extremist activities, primarily in terms of the financing of such activities, made it imperative to intensify joint efforts to combat that global threat. Having adopted this Declaration, the participants affirmed the continuing validity of the main provisions of the Paris Pact and their readiness to step up efforts to mobilize the potential of the States concerned with a view to solving the global drug problem in the interests of international peace and security, and expressed their

support for the holding of similar meetings at the ministerial level on a regular basis.

1. Conference outcomes

1.1. Members of the international community will continue to make efforts to assist Afghanistan — which plays the main role in this process and has primary responsibility for it — in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy and in meeting the benchmarks set out in the Afghanistan Compact. This includes measures to target drug traffickers, to expand and diversify opportunities for income generation in rural areas, to reduce domestic demand for drugs, to treat individuals suffering from drug dependency and to establish effective institutions to control the circulation of drugs.

It was noted that some progress had been achieved by the Afghan authorities, with the support of the international community, in combating illicit drug trafficking, and that Afghanistan was ready for open and constructive cooperation with other States and international organizations in that regard. However, it takes time to achieve sustainable implementation of drug control and elimination strategies, particularly when the challenges are such as those we face in Afghanistan. The total output of opiates in Afghanistan still exceeds 400 tons per year in heroin equivalent. The Government of Afghanistan will need the continued support of the international community as it works to implement the National Drug Control Strategy.

It was also noted that it was imperative to strengthen cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours with a view to establishing a modern and effective border management system. It was recommended that the decisions of the conferences in Doha in May 2004 and February 2006 should be followed up and that support should be given to the establishment of an Afghan border service. In this connection, Afghanistan and its neighbours the Islamic Republic of Iran, China and Pakistan signed a joint agreement in Doha to enhance coordination on border management, the prevention of illicit drug trafficking, information exchange and cooperation on training.

1.2. According to research conducted by the United Nations, other international organizations and competent national authorities, illicit trafficking in opiates, chiefly heroin, is leading to an increase in drug addiction in countries located along drug transit routes. This applies primarily to countries in Central, South and West Asia and Central and Eastern Europe. In this context, the world community should pay due attention to all three major heroin smuggling routes from Afghanistan: the northern route (through Central Asia and the Russian Federation), the western route (through the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and the Balkans) and the southern route (through Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and beyond by sea).

1.3. The importance of conducting multilateral law enforcement and special services operations to block the channels for the smuggling of narcotics and precursors was affirmed.

It was noted that the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) for combating illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, which has its headquarters in Almaty, Kazakhstan, has an important role to play in establishing international standards in the region for the exchange of strategic and

operational information between the signatories of the Central Asian memorandum of understanding and their external partners. In addition, the hope was expressed that Afghanistan would sign the memorandum of understanding in the future.

Emphasis was placed on the important role of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), in dealing with the entire range of issues relating to the prevention of the drug threat from Afghanistan. It was also recommended that those mechanisms should be more focused on achieving concrete results.

The Conference was provided with convincing data on the grave socio-economic consequences of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, such as increased crime, a high mortality rate and increase in disability among the most productive age groups in the population, the expansion of the shadow economy and the weakening of State institutions because of corruption at various levels.

1.4. A positive assessment was made of progress in implementing the Paris Pact process, in the framework of which round tables are held on combating illicit trafficking in drugs of Afghan origin, which are illegally transported through the territory of the Russian Federation, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the countries of Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The drug situation in the countries and regions concerned should continue to be systematically reviewed in the context of round tables, and detailed recommendations should be elaborated for the Policy Consultative Group.

Decisions taken by the Policy Consultative Group have resulted in the establishment of specific projects to provide assistance to countries seriously affected by illicit drug trafficking. In order to promote that process further, it will be necessary to draw more widely on the potential of the relevant regional drug control institutions.

1.5. The conclusion was reached that greater attention should be paid to the problem of the diversion into the illicit market of precursors used to produce heroin. It was decided that, in the context of the Paris Pact process, a systematic exchange of information on the diversion of precursors should be established. This implies enhanced coordination among the States concerned, including countries that produce precursors, precursor transit countries and countries in which heroin is produced illegally.

The International Narcotics Control Board and the World Customs Organization (WCO) should play the main role in implementing an effective policy to control such precursors, particularly within the framework of the multilateral Project Cohesion and the WCO Operation Tamerlane.

1.6. It was recognized that steps needed to be taken to strengthen interaction among the judicial supervisory authorities and the courts of the Paris Pact countries, particularly with a view to ensuring that drug barons are extradited to the relevant States and brought to justice for their crimes, wherever they are.

1.7. The problem of illicit trafficking in heroin produced in Afghanistan should be considered on the basis of the principles adopted by the United Nations, in particular by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the subject of drugs. Commitment to the relevant United Nations drug control instruments was

reaffirmed and emphasis was placed on the special role of the United Nations, in particular UNODC, which is responsible for implementing the main international policy guidelines in the field of drug control and technical assistance programmes for countries that need them.

1.8. It was recommended that States, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, should take steps to ensure that cooperation in this very important sphere is more concrete and effective and should actively apply the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 in order to combat the illicit drug problem and the crimes associated with it.

1.9. Due attention was paid to medical issues, in particular the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and diseases transmitted through intravenous injection, such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. The information on drug addiction and communicable diseases available in most participating countries reveals an alarming situation. In this context, the Governments of all countries should view the fight against drug abuse as an integral part of their public health policy, given that in some regions HIV is spreading at an alarming rate. In this connection, wide-scale regional measures are required to prevent the cross-border spread of communicable drug-related diseases.

2. Conclusions of the Presidency

2.1. The international community should reaffirm its commitments with regard to Afghanistan and, in particular, provide comprehensive support to the Government of Afghanistan in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy, including its law enforcement component, and take action to promote sustainable alternative development. On that basis, States are called upon to make, to the extent possible, contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, which provides an effective and transparent means of supporting the priorities of the Afghan Government in counter-narcotics activity.

2.2. In the countries through which the drug routes from Afghanistan pass, strategies for combating illicit drug trafficking should reflect an approach that strikes a balance between prosecution of traffickers and prevention and treatment of drug addiction, in accordance with United Nations recommendations.

2.3. The central role of UNODC in combating the drug threat should be reinforced. Thus, UNODC should continue to seek to complement the Paris Pact process with drug control efforts within Afghanistan and to avoid duplication of the functions of the various international organizations involved in counter-narcotics activity in the region.

2.4. Cooperation on information-related and operational matters among the law enforcement agencies and special services of the States concerned should be improved with a view to identifying transnational criminal groups involved in the smuggling of narcotics and precursors both within and outside Afghanistan.

2.5. Where necessary, further steps should be taken to bring national legislation on drug control more closely into line with the requirements of the international conventions.

2.6. Efforts to combat the laundering of proceeds of criminal activity, including corruption and illicit trafficking in narcotics and precursors, should be stepped up. All States are urged to adopt laws on the basis of international standards and to establish financial intelligence units. In this context, the activities of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), working in close cooperation with the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering, should be highly commended. The importance of implementing the FATF 40 recommendations and nine special recommendations was underlined.

2.7. The health aspects of drug use, including heroin use, should become a priority in State policy in this field. Information campaigns aimed at a young audience should be conducted systematically in primary schools and educational establishments, as well as in the leading media outlets, to alert young people to the dangers of drug abuse.

In view of the cross-border spread of diseases linked to intravenous drug use, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNODC should conduct joint regional awareness-raising campaigns and exchange experience and best practice.

2.8. The need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in opium was especially emphasized.

In particular, a sharp increase in drug seizures on the borders with Afghanistan in transit countries and consumer countries, a wide-scale reduction in the illicit import of precursors into Afghanistan, the undermining of the financial base of the drug trade and demand reduction measures could help to achieve this goal.

Confidence was expressed that the discussions and recommendations of the Moscow Conference would become an element of the "Paris – Moscow process". Experts were given appropriate instructions.

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 31 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon which took place from 25 July to 29 July 2006, targeting civilians, infrastructure, populated towns and villages, and the areas surrounding them with various types of air, sea and land weapons. Also attached is a list of the dead and injured, and significant material damage sustained (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-45215 (E) 070806 070806

Annex to the identical letters dated 31 July 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006

Bridges targeted

The bridge linking Ain Qana to Kfar Fila was targeted.

The United Nations Observation Group base in Khiyam was targeted. Four personnel were killed and the base was destroyed.

A car in Serraain al-Faouqa being driven by Ahmad Husayn al-Musawi was targeted. He was killed instantly and the car caught fire.

Residential buildings in the southern suburbs and two petrol stations in Haret al-Hreik were targeted.

Villages and towns south of the Litani targeted, including the following:

- A road between Debbine and Khiyam (multiple times);
- Debbine road next to Marjaayoun (multiple times);
- Ain al-Mizrab public road 200 metres from Tebnine Hospital;
- Tair Debba and Al-Bazouriye;
- Haouch Basma and Al-Bazouriye (multiple times);
- Tair Harfa and Chihine;
- Al-Aaichiye and Al-Rihane;
- The outskirts of Khirbet Selm and Al-Souane;
- The Safad al-Battikh - Tebnine - Baraachit triangle;
- The Baraachit-Chaqra road.

The home of Muhammad Shabib in the Samuqa neighbourhood of Jibchit was targeted. There were no injuries and the missile failed to explode.

The Charitable Aid Committee building between Zebdine and Harouf was targeted, resulting in the death of Ali Ibrahim Fahs.

The home of Muhsin Abd al-Hadi Shahin in Kfar Sir was targeted.

Statistical table showing human casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006

Date	*Place*	*Injured*	*Killed*	*Comments*
25-26 July 2006	Serraain		1	
	Al-Tiri	6		
	Bent Jbail	2		
	Al-Qlaile	1	1	
	Hanaouay	0	1	
	Beit Yahoun	2		
	Al-Saksakiye	2		
	Aaitaroun	1		
	Majdal Selm	1		
	Khiyam	0	4	United Nations Observation Group members
	Al-Zrariye	1		
	Insariye	2		
	Aabba	2		
	Al-Halloussiye	2		
	Zebdine	1		
	Al-Abbassiye	1		
Total		**24**	7	
Overall total to date		**1 181**	**312**	

List of persons killed from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006 (7 persons)

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of death*	*Comments*
Ahmad Husayn al-Musawi	Serraain			
Muhammad Ali Tifla	Al-Qlaile			
Haidar Husayn Saad	Hanaouay			
Major Hans-Peter Lang	Khiyam	Austrian		International observer
Major Du Zhaoyu	Khiyam	Chinese		International observer
Major Paeta Hess-Von Kruedener	Khiyam	Canadian		International observer
Lieutenant Jarno Makinen	Khiyam	Finnish		International observer

List of persons injured from 25 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 26 July 2006 (24 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Yusuf Sadir	Al-Tiri		
Ruz Yusuf Sadir	Al-Tiri		
Hadil Yusuf Sadir	Al-Tiri		
Fatima Muslimani	Al-Tiri		
Nabil Muslimani	Al-Tiri		
Ali Muslimani	Al-Tiri		
Su'ad Hasan Bazi	Bent Jbail		
Abdallah Abbas Ramadan	Beit Yahoun		
Hasan Muhammad Nasir	Beit Yahoun		
Hasan Dib Bassam	Bent Jbail		
Jamila Muhammad Assaf	Al-Saksakiye		
Ghassan Khidr Salim	Al-Saksakiye		
Amana Yusuf Banawi	Aaitarun		
Sabah Husayn 'Iz al-Din	Majdal Selm		
Abbas Rida Marwa	Al-Zrariye		
Rashid Muhammad Abu Khalil	Al-Qlaile		
Muhammad Yusuf Ibrahim	Aabba		
Zaynab Ahmad Ibrahim	Aabba		
Zahra' Hasan Sulayman	Insariye		
Yusuf Muhammad al-Shab	Insariye		
Maryam Hasan Rida	Al-Hallousiye		
Ali Hasan Khalil	Al-Hallousiye		
Ali Ibrahim Fahs	Zebdine		
Rudolph Muhammad Ahmad	Al-Abbassiye		

Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006

Bridges targeted

- The Ouadi Jahannam bridge linking Kfar Hatta to Aanqoun was targeted, without injury.

Roadways targeted

- The Roumine-Sarba road near the Zidane School;
- The Insar - Al-Zrariye road at the wadi between Sarba and Jernaya in the Teffah area;
- The street of the religious school in Tyre, with one soldier injured (L-3).

Vehicles targeted

- On the Masnaa-Akramiye junction public road a pickup carrying food supplies was hit by two missiles, killing one and injuring two.
- On the Dhour Zahle-Tarchich public road two Toyota pickups were targeted, resulting in the complete incineration of the vehicles and the death of one of the drivers.
- A car in Karak was targeted, resulting in the death of a policeman and the injury of two soldiers.
- A car in Rayak was targeted, resulting in the death of one citizen and injury to another.
- The area around Seray Tebnine was targeted, resulting in damage to a military vehicle belonging to the Bent Jbail police station and a civilian vehicle belonging to Lieutenant Ahmad Sha'ban of the Internal Security Force.
- Hizbollah positions on Jabal Ain Al-Tine hill between the town and Tumat Niha were targeted.
- The Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation transmission tower in Aamchite was targeted from the sea. The area around the Company 1103 barracks was hit, resulting in some dry grass catching fire.
- A house on the outskirts of the town of Al-Nabatiye al-Faouqa (Maifadoun Road) and a house in Bzaliye (the Bekaa) was targeted.

Israeli warplanes and helicopters attacked the following towns and the surrounding areas

In the South:

Batoulay, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Ain, Al-Maalliye, Al-Qlaile, Al-Henniye, Zebqine, Aaitit, Al-Louaize, Mazraat al-Michrif, Al-Bazouriye, Hanouay, Al-Semaaiye, Deir Aamess, Zefta, Haddata, Al-Nabatiye al-Faouqa, Al-Tiri, Tebnine, Tyre, Insar, Al-Mansouri, Al-Zrariye, Rachaya al-Foukhar, Sarba, Al-Halloussiye, Al-Abbassiye, Roumine and Kfar Sir.

In the Bekaa:

Masnaa, Tarchich/Zahle, Ain Al-Tine, Al-Bazaliye, Karak and Rayak.

Towns targeted by artillery and naval bombardment

The South:

Khiyam, Zebqine, Haouch Basma, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Aain, Al-Rmadiye, Qana, Baraachit, Al-Hebbariye, Kfar Shouba, Helta, Al-Majidiye, Al-Naqoura, Bent Jbail, Al-Ouazzani, Saddiqine, Ebel al-Saqi, Kfar Hamam, and Rachaya al-Foukhar.

Mount Lebanon:

Aamchite.

Statistical table showing human casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006

Date	*Place*	*Injured*	*Killed*	*Comments*
26-27 July 2006	Bent Jbail	2		
	Zefta	6	1	
	Tyre	16		
	Masnaa	2	1	
	Chaqra	1		
	Haouch Basma	0	2	
	Al-Henniye	1		
	Deir Aamess	1		
	Qana al-Chouakir	2		
	Tarchich/Zahle	0	1	
	Karak	2	1	
	Rayak	1	1	
Total		**34**	**7**	
Overall total to date		**1 215**	**319**	

It should be noted that victims are still lying underneath the rubble in many places.

List of persons killed from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006 (7 persons)

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of death*	*Comments*
Ahmad Farid Danath	Zefta		26 July 2006	
Abd al-Karim Yunus	Masnaa	Palestinian	26 July 2006	
Elias Ghiyath Jum`a	Haouch Basma		26 July 2006	
Rayyan Jum`a	Haouch Basma		26 July 2006	
Identity unknown	Tarchich/Zahle		26 July 2006	
Police officer Muhammad Abu Hamdan	Karak		27 July 2006	
Unidentified person	Rayak		27 July 2006	

List of persons injured from 26 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 27 July 2006 (34 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Ghaniya Yusuf Sadir	Bent Jbail		Injured on 25 July 2006
Hasan Dib Bassam	Bent Jbail		Injured on 25 July 2006
Ali As`ad Hamza	Zefta		
Sina Shahrur	Zefta		
Muhammad Ibrahim Masarra	Zefta		
Khalil Hamza	Zefta		
Abbas Husayn Hariri	Zefta		
Ahmad `Issa	Zefta		
Ahmad Hasan (multiple injuries)	Masnaa		
Khalid Majdhub	Masnaa		
Husayn Muhammad Khalaf	Chaqra		
Bashir Hayak (soldier)	Tyre		
Muhammad `Adnan `Uqayl	Tyre		
Sahi Abd al-Halim Khaz`al	Tyre		

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Ali Muhammad Sa'idi	Tyre		
Hannan Yusuf Madani	Tyre		
Hawra' Hasan Warur	Tyre		
Zaynab Hasan Khadra	Tyre		
Catherine Mahmud Qar'uni	Tyre		
Huda Isma'il al-Amin	Tyre		
Fatima Qar'uni	Tyre		
Zahra Qar'uni	Tyre		
Aiman Hasan Qar'uni	Tyre		
Hasan al-Qara	Tyre		
Batul Hasan Qar'uni	Tyre		
Hasan Mustafa Khadra	Tyre		
Unidentified woman	Tyre		
Muhammad As'ad Huwayla	Al-Henniye		
Khidr Salim Abbud	Deir Aamess		
Hayat Haydar	Qana al-Chouakir		
Sakhr 'Ilm al-Din	Qana al-Chouakir		
Rabi' al-Atat (soldier)	Karak		
Husayn Jum'a (Recruit)	Karak		
Unidentified person	Rayak		

Principal places targeted and damage sustained from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006

Roads targeted

- The Arzoun-Baflay-Srifa triangle;
- The Ain Bou Souar road;
- The Ain Bou Souar-Jarjouaa road;
- The Ain Bou Souar-Miita road;
- The Insar-Zrariye road.

Vehicles targeted

- An empty pickup in Barr Elias parked in front of a cellular equipment store was targeted, resulting in physical damage to the vehicle and neighbouring stores without loss of life.
- An empty pickup in Deir Znoun was targeted. The driver was injured and the vehicle sustained physical damage.
- A Development Corporation truck was targeted and set on fire on Iaat public road near the municipal building, without injury to persons.
- An agricultural tractor attachment in the residential area of Majdel Aanjar was targeted.
- The home of Amin Hasan Nadar in Aarab Salim was targeted.
- The homes of Muhammad Ma'ruf Hamza and Ali Munif Ayyub in Zefta were targeted.
- The Sallama building in Tyre was targeted.

Israeli warplanes and helicopters attacked the following towns and their outskirts:

The Arzoun triangle, Baflay, Srifa, Al-Nabatiye (Mhallet al-Rweis), Tyre, Ain Bou Souar, Jebaa, Ouadi al-Sellouqi, Deir Siriane, Jibchit, Jarjouaa, Serba, Roumine, Aarab Salim, Ouadi al-Kfour, Maifadoun, Tallet Mlita, between Beit Yahoun and Kounine, Al-Qlaile, between Tebnine and Aaita al-Jabal, between Jarjouaa and Ain Qana, Batoulay, Deir Qanoun, Ras al-Ain, Insar, Hanaouay, between Al-Maalliye and Al-Smaaiye, between Insar and Al-Zrariye, Maarake, Al-Chaaitiye, between Recheknanay and Saddiqine, between Saddiqine and Qana, between Aaitit and Al-Bazouriye, Tyre, Qana, Al-Rmadiye, Zefta, Ouadi Qaaqaiet al-Snaoubar, Khiyam, Ouadi al-Qaisiye in Mardel Selm, Qelia, Al-Dellafi, Birket al-Jebour, Blida, Chaqra, and between Al-Qatrani and Daraiya.

Towns targeted by artillery and naval bombardment

Baraachit, Qana, Saddiqine, Deir Aamess, Al-Naqoura, Labboune, Bent Jbail, between Chihine and Tair Harfa, between Qana and Saddiqine, the outskirts of Qana, the outskirts of Saddiqine, the outskirts of Jbal al-Botm, between Marjaayoun and Khiyam, the area between Qana and Al-Biyad, the area between Al-Halloussiye and Bedyas, the outskirts of Chihine, the outskirts of Zebqine, the outskirts of Majdel Zoun, the outskirts of Chamaa, Ras al-Naqoura, Labboune, Al-Qlaile, Zebqine, Al-Chaaitiye, the outskirts of Knaisse and Al-Samaaiye, the Insar-Al-Zrariye road, Bent Jbail, the outskirts of Zefta, between Haris and Aaita al-Jabal, Dibbine, the outskirts of Marjaayoun, the area between Marjaayoun and Khiyam, the outskirts of Al-Hebbariye, the outskirts of Meis al-Jabal and Helta.

Statistical table showing human casualties caused by Israeli attacks from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006

Date	*Place*	*Injured*	*Killed*	*Comments*
27-28 July 2006	Jibchit	1		
	Rayak	0	1	
	Maifadoun	3		
	Aarab Salim	3		
	Haris	0	2	
	Al-Qlaile	1	1	
	Al-Maalliye	1		
	Deir Znoun	1		
	Aaita al-Chaab	2		
	Insar	2		
	Safad al-Battikh	1		
Total		**15**	**4**	
Overall total to date		**1 230**	**323**	

It should be noted that victims are still lying underneath the rubble in many places.

List of persons killed from from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006 (4 persons)

Name	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of death*	*Comments*
Khalil Amin Shibli	Al-Qlaile		24 July 2006	
Haydar al-Miqdad	Haris		24 July 2006	
Musa Husayn Zalghut	Haris		24 July 2006	
Shakir Salih	Rayak		27 July 2006	

List of persons injured from 27 July 2006 through 8 a.m. on 28 July 2006 (15 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Comments*
Muhammad Hasan Ahmad	Jibchit		
Abbas Sallum	Maifadoun		
Abbas Fahs	Maifadoun		
Munira Isma`il	Maifadoun		
Abbas Muhammad As`ad Khattab	Arab Salim		
Muhammad Ibrahim Farahat	Arab Salim		
Ibrahim Farahat	Arab Salim		
Zawaya Muhammad Uqayl	Al-Maalliye		
Muwaffaq Shayman al-`Abid	Dair Znoun		
Muhammad `Abdallah Surur	Aaita al-Chaab		
Hadiyya Ibrahim Yasin	Aaita al-Chaab		
Muhammad Mahmud Jamil Jawad	Insar		
Subhiyya al-Shaykh	Insar		
Umm al-Sa`ud Muhammad Samahat	Bent Jbail		
Fawziyya Abbas Zayn al-Din	Safad al-Battikh		

Report of Saturday, 29 July 2006 on the events of Friday, 28 July 2006

Saturday, 29 July 2006

On day 18 of the Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon the Israeli machine of murder and destruction continued its murder, destruction and displacement. In the morning, Israeli aircraft attacked a civilian vehicle in the Gallery Samaan area, and launched several attacks on villages in the Al-Nabatiye and Tyre areas.

The enemy continued ruthlessly to attack press motorcades. The Jordanian journalist Muhammad Najawi, working as a photographer for German television (N24) and his Lebanese driver Muhammad Haddad were slightly wounded when Israel bombed a large press motorcade returning from the border towns of Yaroun and Rmaich.

Agence France-Presse said that the two injured had been part of a 50 vehicle Red Cross convoy that was evacuating some residents of Rmaich who had been isolated for two weeks and transporting them to the UNIFIL post at Al-Naqoura. Pierre Barbancey, a correspondent for the French newspaper *l'Humanité* who was part of the motorcade, said that the motorcade was made up entirely of journalists, and included dozens of cars belonging to various Arab and international news media.

He added that Israeli forces had opened fire on the motorcade as it was passing through the border town of Aaita al-Chaab on its way to Al-Naqoura, in spite of a prior agreement between journalists working for German RTL Television and Israeli forces that the convoy would not be targeted if the journalists kept the Israelis informed of their position every half hour.

The French journalist said that the motorcade included in particular European and Arab journalists, among them two correspondents from the French television channels Antenne 2 and France 3, the radio stations France Info, Agence France-Presse, and the German television stations RTL and N24, as well as a team from Al-Jazeera, correspondents for international photo news agencies and two Lebanese journalists.

The National News Agency reported the injury of Paul Quatier, a journalist from France's Channel 2, during Israeli artillery shelling of the town of Ainata in the Bent Jbail district. He was moved to the Tebnine Government Hospital. There were no further details.

Meanwhile, the number of dead reached over 600, most of them women and children (one third children) and the number of injured reached over 2,500. The number of displaced persons also increased. Many villages in the South have been vacated in their entirety. There were still over 60 dead beneath the rubble of destroyed villages whose retrieval was being prevented by Israel through the imposition of the cordon of fire around the villages and the destruction of roads and bridges. At the same time, people trapped in many border villages continued to appeal for aid, for victims to be pulled from the rubble, and for food, medicine and water supplies.

The town of Bent Jbail is suffering from a serious drain of people and lack of food and medicine after days of siege and warnings to the people to leave from the Israeli forces, who are preventing any aid from getting in. A catastrophe is

threatening, especially since those who remain in the town are elderly or lack the means of transportation to get out. The people of the town of Beit Lif in the Bint Jbail district have also appealed for food and water supplies, indicating that there are hundreds of families trapped in the town.

The villages of Yaroun, Ain Ebel, Rmaich, Hebel, Aaita al-Chaab, Ramiye, Tebnine, Kounine and Al-Soultaniye have seen similar exodus in the direction of Beirut. Many people have appealed to the Red Cross and UNIFIL to transport them to safer areas.

In Aitaroun and Srifa the people have appealed to aid organizations to remove bodies from underneath the rubble. The people of Haris and Kafra have appealed to the Red Cross to supply medicine and milk for children.

In villages besieged by Israeli fire in the Aarqoub area the water crisis worsened, as did the shortage of bread and medicine, as aid teams continued to be unable to reach most of these villages because of damage sustained by the road network and bridges and the risk of civilian vehicles being pursued by aircraft.

A new danger has begun to threaten Lebanon and its citizens. The Lebanese coast is being exposed to the worst pollution in its history from the discharge of more than 15 thousand tons of fuel oil after storage facilities at the Al-Jiye thermal plant were hit. A statement issued in Athens by the United Nations Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) said that Lebanese Minister of the Environment Yacoub Sarraf had requested urgent help from that organization to stop the oil slick from spreading all along the Lebanese coast. Lebanese coastal sands and rocks and all coastal resorts have been contaminated. The organization ruled out the possibility of a cleanup operation for the Lebanese coast, saying that it would be "a very complicated operation", until "military actions in the region have ended". MAP asked all signatory States to the Barcelona Convention to try to provide Lebanon with all possible aid once the situation permits work to begin. MAP said that several Mediterranean countries had responded positively to the organization's request for aid for Lebanon.

Berj Hatjian, Director-General of the Ministry of the Environment, explained that the amount of fuel still burning in the Al-Jiye thermal plant's storage facilities was approximately ten thousand tons. The fire was expected to burn for three more days. There were also fears that the storage facilities might explode, collapse or melt. Hatjian stressed that "it was impossible to put the fire out".

Teams from Civil Defence, Electricité du Liban, and the Siblin Cement Company have surrounded the site with cement barriers to contain the fire and prevent further leakage into the ocean or into the thermal plant itself.

The American network CNN reports that Israeli warships have dumped their own oil residue into Lebanese regional waters.

Day 17: Friday, 28 July 2006

On this day more than 20 victims were killed.

Bent Jbail

Enemy forces again intensively targeted bridges, roads, passes and all means of transportation and fuel depots. On the previous night and during the day their

aircraft launched a campaign of attacks on crossroads and approaches to towns to cut villages off from one another.

Hostile forces continued their attacks on homes and institutions in the district's towns and villages and expanded their targeting techniques by positioning snipers on al-Biyade hill, 200 metres south of the town of Ramiye to prevent any movement in Aaita al-Chaab, Ramiye and the roads leading to them.

Hostile Israeli military aircraft attacked the town of Haddata, resulting in the destruction of a large number of its homes and its women's Husayniyya shrine, and in the deaths of Lebanese citizens Husayn Muhammad Sabra, his wife Naqiyya Nasir, Yusuf Muhammad Mansur, his wife Zaynab Sabra and daughter Samiya, Mustafa Abdallah Nasir, and another unidentified person. A large number of people trapped in the town appealed for help.

The artillery of the occupation forces shelled the town of Ainata, resulting in the injury of French Channel 2 correspondent Paul Quatier and Lebanese citizens Manal Jihad Hamd, Qiryal Abd Bassam, and Munifa and Fatima Abd al-Rasul Khanafir.

In Kounine there was an attack on the town school, as well as the main and secondary roads in nearby villages. In Safad a church and two houses were destroyed.

Al-Nabatiye

Enemy forces laid down a cordon of fire from Al-Nabatiye to the Teffah/Jezzine area and up through Rachaya and the western Bekaa.

Military aircraft attacked the town of Kfar Jouz near Al-Nabatiye five times, resulting in the deaths of Lebanese citizen Husayn Basma, his wife Anisa 'Atwi, and a Jordanian, Hisam Muhammad Husayn Abu Samad, as well as the destruction of the Abbas Rahmah building. The home of journalist Ali Da'ud was hit and his wife Layla Fattuni and children Khadija, Rana, Salam and Wa'd were injured. Lebanese citizens Aqil Na'if Hamud and his wife Layla Dahir Mar'a were also injured.

Israeli military aircraft also launched a number of attacks on villages and towns in Al-Nabatiye, and destroyed roads, passes, and water and electricity grids in the Teffah area. They launched an attack on the al-Tasa spring recreation area and Mlita hill in the Teffah area. Then they attacked an area near the Lebanese Army checkpoint between the towns of Insar and Koutariyet al-Rizz. They also attacked Insar and Al-Zrariye and simultaneously bombed the town of Arnoun and the Habbouch river waterway.

Jezzine

There was an attack on the forested area between Al-Srairi and Al-Qatrani in the Jezzine area where fires broke out.

Marjaayoun, Hasbaiya and Aarqoub

50 artillery shells landed on Khiyam. Aircraft attacked Khiyam prison and completed its destruction.

There was an attack on Khiyam plain and the attacks and bombing extended to the west of Al-Qlaiaa and the town of Ain Aarab. A young girl was injured and was transported to hospital by the Indian detachment of UNIFIL.

Israeli military aircraft launched over 30 attacks on the Litani area. They bombed the main road linking Hasbani spring to Souq al-Khan junction. Artillery bombardment focused on Kaoukaba and the al-Hasbani orchards.

Aircraft targeted the villages and towns of Aarqoub and orchards and forests in the area, where fires broke out.

At approximately four in the morning, the town of Khiyam was subjected to artillery bombardment targeting the town centre. Military aircraft launched three attacks on the centre and western part of Khiyam. The Security Forces asked the Israelis for a ceasefire for a few hours to search for the body of the Austrian officer who was killed in the deliberate Israeli destruction of Patrol Base Khiyam. They refused and continued with the bombing, preventing the international team from removing the body.

Rachaya and the western Bekaa

The areas of Rachaya and the western Bekaa were subjected to fierce attacks. Military reconaissance aircraft overflew both areas. Aircraft made 35 attacks, of which 30 targeted Telal al-Jabbour, Abu Rachid and the area around Maidoun and Al-Srairi at the southern edge of the western Bekaa. The rest were scattered in areas that Israeli aircraft had bombed previously, including the Rachaya — Kfarmechki and the Sohmor — Al-Qaraaoun roads.

Halba and Al-Dellafi were also subjected to a series of attacks.

An Israeli aircraft also targeted a passenger bus on the Kamed al-Loz road, setting fire to it, although the passengers escaped.

A civil defence vehicle trying to put out a fire in another vehicle that had been bombed by Israeli aircraft on the Al-Souairi-Masnaa road was targeted, resulting in the injury of Muhammad Shahrur and Husayn Shahrur and two Civil Defence personnel, Muhammad Zaytun and Muhammad al-'Ibt.

Aircraft executed four attacks on the Machghara-Aaitit road, cutting the southern portion of Qaraaoun lake road from the northern portion along both the Qaraaoun-Jobb Jannine and the Machghara-Saghbine routes.

An attack targeted a Lebanese Army logistics base at the southern entrance to Machghara.

A series of air attacks targeted Abou Rachid heights and the outskirts of Al-Srairi, Ouadi al-Dellafi and Berghoz. Eight attacks were reported in less than 10 minutes.

Central Bekaa

Parts of the region saw intensive overflights by Israeli reconaissance aircraft concentrated above the Lebanese-Syrian border in Masnaa and all along the Zahle-Tarchich road.

Hostile aircraft targeted a car on the Deir Znoun-Rayak road, hitting it and injuring its driver.

They also attacked the town of Aanjar, targeting and destroying a tractor.

An artesian well excavation on the northern outskirts of Ali al-Nahri was targeted.

A pickup loaded with potatoes and a BM car in the Ali al-Nahri town square were targeted. The pickup driver escaped injury, but six Lebanese citizens in the car were hurt: Ali al-'Uraybi, Muhammad Shahir al-'Uraybi, Hisham Mahdi, Bassam al-Madhbuh, Muhammad Shuman and a Lebanese citizen belonging to the Tarchichi family.

Tyre

The city of Tyre and surrounding coastal and inland towns continued to appeal for help. Aircraft continued to bomb the roads. On Saturday morning the road between the towns of Deir Aamess and Qana was cut off.

In the town of Deir Qanoun al-Nahr the house of Lebanese citizen Abd 'Izz al-Din was destroyed, resulting in the deaths of Khidr Muhammad Qasir, Qasim Mahmud Qasir and Samir Qushur, and serious injury to Abd al-Amir 'Izz al-Din.

Attacks targeted a home in Yatar, resulting in the deaths of Abdallah Asad Allah, Hasan Yusuf Salim (disabled), Muhammad Husayn Ja'far and Hasan Ali Kawrani.

In Al-Chaaitiye two houses were destroyed, resulting in the deaths of Lebanese citizen Nazira Muhammad Baru.

A food cooperative in Majdel Zoun was also destroyed, and aircraft also attacked the Mahrouna town forest, resulting in a fire outbreak there.

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Sixty-first year

Letter dated 1 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention:

- On 16 June 2006, the French Government lifted a series of restrictions against a number of the leading members of a well-known terrorist group, namely, the Mujahedeen Khalq Organization (MKO). The restrictions were previously imposed with a view to controlling the activities of the said terrorist organization.
- That decision runs counter to the decision of the European Union to place the MKO on its list of terrorist organizations. It also contravenes the international commitments of the French Government in the area of combating terrorism. It is obvious that such an approach towards terrorist groups undermines the worldwide consensus against terrorism and could only result in emboldening terrorists to continue their inhumane activities.
- Undoubtedly, terrorism violates the fundamental human rights and freedoms, and threatens international peace and security. Therefore, combating terrorism must be all-encompassing and devoid of any double standard and selectivity. Governments, based on their international commitments, are obligated to refrain from providing any kinds of support to terrorists, including harbouring and financing them and precluding control over their activities and movements.

In view of the above, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests against the said decision and cautions the French Government about the negative consequences that it may entail. It expects that all Governments in whose territories the elements of the MKO are present, especially the French Government, to promptly adopt necessary measures aimed at controlling and suppressing the activities of this group and its affiliated front institutions, which are, inter alia, engaged in planning acts of terrorism and money-raising activities under cover of

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charity organizations to support the MKO's illegal actions and promoting violence and terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**